

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint and promote the following Gentlemen to the Rank of Colonels, in the Army serving in North-America, viz. George Monro, Thomas Gage, Ralph Burton, Francis Grant, John Donaldson, Henry Boquet, Esquires, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Andrew Rollo, Simon Fraser, Hunt Walfsh, James Murray, William Haviland, Montague Wilmot, William Forster, —Beaver, Frederick Haldiman, Arthur Morris, Archibald Montgomery, Demetrius James, George Williamson, and John Young, Esquires.

Robert Monckton, Esq; is likewise appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal American Regiment, in the Room of Col. Desceaux, deceased.

A great Number of Implements of War, for throwing up Intrenchments, springing Mines, with Chevaux de Frize, and scaling Ladders, have been several Days embarking in the River.

Yesterday came Advice, that his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, of 28 Guns, one of the Fir Ships, commanded by Captain Elliot, has brought into Kinsale a French Man of War of 36 Guns, after a very obstinate Engagement, in which the French had 100 killed, and the Hussar 20; she is a fine new Ship, and esteemed a fine Sailer.

It was Yesterday reported that Commodore Kepple had taken a very rich French Ship, which had on board a great Quantity of Dollars, and other valuable Effects.

The Action between Capt. Elliot of the Hussar, and the French Frigate, was perhaps as brave a one as ever happened. The French had near 400 Men on board, the Hussar not 250. She fought her 3 Hours and a Half, Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, and killed them 125 Men, when the French refused to stand any longer to their Quarters, and ran down; upon which 70 of the Hussar's Men leaped on board the Frigate, and shut down the Hatches. They then cried for Quarter, which was immediately granted. This Ship is called the Vengeance, and is the same that took Captain Death, who, it is said, was shot after he struck. 'Tis with Pleasure we can inform the Public, that 70 of the Hussar's Crew were sent from the Marine Society.

ST. JOHN'S, in ANTIGUA, February 17.

March 8. We hear a Fire lately happened at Bridge-Town, in Barbados, which burnt down upwards of One Hundred Houses.

B O S T O N, April 10.

It is happy for a People, when Patriotism, Harmony and mutual Confidence prevail—when a Zeal for the Public Good animates a RULER, its generous Heat diffuses among all Orders, and warms even the extrem Parts of a Community.—It is difficult to determine whether the Government has discovered more Alacrity in voting 7000 Men for the grand Enterprize of the Year, than the People do in offering their Service—an immense Charge will unavoidably arise; yet no one murmurs—all seem to be sensible of the Necessity of making a vigorous Push, in order totally to subdue those, who aim at nothing less than totally extirpating us—This old New-England Spirit revived, gives abundant Reason to hope that our Military Affairs will be carried on to more Success, than they have been for some Years past; especially when we consider the uninterrupted Attention of the Mother Country to her American Interest, and the increasing Aid we are to receive from that Quarter; a considerable Part of which is already actually arrived, and the Remainder daily expected—From hence it appears, that we have the special Favour and Protection of the best of Kings; a Happiness which must be inestimable in the Judgment of a loyal People, and impossible to be forfeited, by an Omission of any Thing expected on our Part, within the Compass of our Ability.—But it will be highly unbecoming the Character we sustain, as well as a base Degeneracy from the Spirit of our brave Ancestors, to engage in this important Undertaking, without a proper Regard to HIM, who wears the Appellation—THE GOD OF ARMIES—In a religious Dependence on HIM, we may promise ourselves that the good Time is at Hand, when we may retaliate to the French, for all their Perfidy,—for all that innocent Blood, which they, and the Savages under their hellish Influence, have been spilling in New-England, from the Days of our Fathers—We may hope that the set Time is come; when empowered by the Almighty Ruler, we may unheath the Sword of His Justice, and again triumph over those, who have lately triumph'd over us—Aided by HIM, our Officers and Soldiers may expect, not barely to retrieve our lost Honour, and recover our Sovereign's injured Rights; but to

march through their Country, even to its remotest Parts, and totally to subdue them who aim at totally extirpating us—It is indeed inconsistent with Protestant Christianity, to thirst for Blood—we do not covet their Inheritance—it would have been agreeable to us, to have cultivated and maintained a Friendship with them; but by long Experience we find it impracticable—Great Pains have been taken by our Nation to bring them to righteous Terms, to settle Boundaries in America upon a Footing of Equity, but to no Purpose.—Nothing remains, but that these distressed Colonies, join with our British Brethren, who are kindly come to our Assistance, and make such an Exertion of our whole Strength, as our Religion, our Civil Rights, our Properties, all that is sacred and dear, demand from us.

April 17. By the Vessels which arrived last from Lisbon, we learn, that by the great Preparations making by the Spaniards, it was generally thought there they would soon declare War against England.

By a Vessel arrived at Cape-Anne from Lisbon, we learn, That Prince Charles of Lorraine, first General of the Queen of Hungary, is dead; that Prince Henry had joined Prince Ferdinand with Ten Thousand Troops, and then marched to attack the French.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 10.

—Ten Thousand Prussians have joined the Hanoverians, so that we are a full Match for the French.

Extract of a Letter from Sir CHARLES HARDY, to his Excellency our Governor, dated Halifax, March 20, 1758.

I must beg you will be pleased to encourage the Inhabitants of your Province bringing Supplies of Provisions to this Place; and you may assure them of being protected from all Impress, and of the utmost Countenance and Protection from me.

¶ In Consequence of the foregoing Request of the Admiral, his Excellency our Governor, with Advice of his Majesty's Council, has given Permission to all Sloops and Schooners going to Nova-Scotia with Provisions, to pursue their Voyages, under certain Limitations and Restrictions; Copy of which Permission, is lodged at the respective Offices where such Vessels are to clear out.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 14.

On Wednesday last his Honour the President was pleased to give his Assent to the following Bills, viz.

1. An Act for augmenting the Forces in the Pay of this Colony to Two Thousand Men, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

2. An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion.

And then closed the Session with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

IT is a great Pleasure to me, that I have now an Opportunity of acquainting his Majesty of this fresh Instance of your Duty, Loyalty and Gratitude, to the best of Kings, in this ready and liberal Supply you have now (tho' under unhappy Circumstances) raised on this important Occasion.

Your extended Bounty to the Men will, I hope, expedite the raising our New Regiment with good Dispatch; and I must recommend it to you to be assisting therein, with your Influence and Authority.

I shall think myself happy if, in this new Station I am providentially called to, I can so demean myself, as that the Service may not suffer through me; in which, I hope, you will all assist me with your seasonable Informations and Advice.

As the Business of the Court is now begun, I think proper to prorogue you to the last Thursday in June; and you are accordingly prorogued to that Time.

Several Letters from the Frontiers advise, that the Indians have lately committed several Murders and Barbarities in the Counties of Bedford and Halifax, and that the greatest Part of the Inhabitants are moving inwards for Protection.

The Tremor of the Earth, attended by a rumbling Noise, which happened about 3 Weeks ago, was so slight in this Place as to occasion some Doubt whether it was really an Earthquake or not: We have since received Accounts, that it was very sensibly felt in various Parts of this Colony, though we do not hear of any Damage being done by it. The following Letter from Hanover County being the most particular, we hope will not be unacceptable.

To the PRINTER.

S I R,

HANOVER, March 28, 1758.

ON the 22d Instant, being the vernal Equinox, about 45 Minutes past 9 o'Clock at Night, we were struck into a Consternation in these Parts by a very sensible Shock of an Earthquake. The rumbling Noise that attended it, which appeared to me like remote Thunder, or a foul Chimney on Fire, lasted perhaps Half a Minute; but the Shock itself was of very short Continuance. The same Noise, though fainter, was heard about Half an Hour after; and, as some affirm, 4 or 5 Times before Morning; but it was not attended with any perceivable Tremor of the Earth: Its Course appeared to me to be from N. West to S. East; but I have been so overborn by the Testimony of others, who were in better Circumstances for Observation, that I am now inclined to believe it was from the North-East to the South-West. I have already had Intelligence, that the Shock was felt in various Places, more than 100 Miles distant from Hanover; but more violently in some Places than others, unless it has been magnified by a scared Imagination.

How prodigious is that Force of Nature, which can shake such a vast Extent of solid Continent! and how much are we obliged to the supreme Manager of this immense Machine of the Universe, to whom the most mighty and unruly Powers of Nature minister, as the Servants of his Providence, that Earthquakes, which have spread such extensive Desolations in other Countries, have only given us a friendly Warning! May we behave as those that believe themselves his Subjects, whom he will reward or punish according to our Works!

P. S. April 8.—The Morning after the Earthquake, we had the deepest Snow that has fallen last Winter; and ever since the Weather has been colder than has been known in the Memory of Man, at this Season of the Year: So that Nature still retains the Appearance of Winter, though the Spring be so far advanced; and the Course of Vegetation is stopt, or at least retarded, which the Planters generally fear will occasion very scanty Crops; but whether the Earthquake had any Influence to produce this Effect, I am not Philosopher enough to determine.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Wednesday last arrived at the Hook, his Majesty's Ship Winchelsea, Captain Hayle, in three Weeks from South-Carolina, and brought under her Convoy, the Lyon, Ruby, Tamerlane, Duke-William, Britannia, and Success, Transport Ships, having on board Colonel Boquet, and his Part of the first Battalion of Royal Americans.

Saturday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majesty's Ships the Devonshire, of 64 Guns, Captain Gordon; the Hind, Captain Bond, of 20 Guns; and the Hunter of 16 Guns, Capt. Laforey, from England, with 35 Sail of Vessels under their Convoy.

Same Day arrived here the Gramont Frigate, of 30 Guns, Captain Stott, in nine Weeks from Portsmouth, with Dispatches for our Chief Commanders.—By her we learn, That Admiral Boscawen, with 23 Ships of the Line, and 15 Frigates, was under Way to sail directly to America, when she came out of Portsmouth.

BURLINGTON, in NEW-JERSEY, March 23.

This Day the General Assembly of New-Jersey met here, pursuant to his Honour the President's several Prorogations.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of the said Province.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1758.

The House having taken his Honour's Speech into Consideration, came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Regiment of this Colony be recruited; and that the same be augmented to the Number of 1000 effective Volunteers.

Resolved, That 12 l. be allowed as a Bounty to each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be allowed 20 s. Levy-Money for each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be paid to the Colonel of the Regiment, the Sum of 20 l. 2 s. per Month. To the Lieutenant Colonel, 18 l. per Month. To the Major, 15 l. per Month. To each Captain, 10 l. 1 s. per Month. To each Lieutenant, 7 l. 10 s. 9 d. per Month. To each Ensign, 6 l. 14 s. per Month. To each Sergeant, Corporal, and Drummer, 2 l. 10 s. 3 d. per Month. And to each private Man, the Sum of 1 l. 13 s. per Month.

Resolved, That there be 10 l. per Month, allowed

lowed for the Pay of a Minuteman to attend the said Regiment.

Resolved, That 15 l. per Month be the Pay of a Surgeon; and 9 l. Surgeon's Mate, to attend the said Regiment, any Sum not exceeding 120 l. to be paid of Medicines.

Resolved, That the Sum of 5000 l. be struck in Bills of Credit; of the same as may be necessary for the Paying, and Cloathing the said Regiment, and that Provision be made for the Sum of 50,000 l. at the Rate of 6 l. in the Years 1774, 1775, 1776, and 1777.

The Assembly have also allowed brave Colonel PETER SCHUYLER, for the services he has been at in the present War, who is an Honour to this Colony, and therefore, his Country can never be without him, We hear he is to return again to the Prisoner, agreeable to his own Methods being yet concerted for Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a Letter from London

"I was Yesterday at the House of Commons, and had the Pleasure of finding made by Mr. Pitt, and others, a strong Disposition in the House of War in America with the utmost make it the chief Object of the Hundred Thousand Pounds was voted, as a present Supply for Hanoverian Forces, who, it is said vigorously against the French, and consequently be of great Prussians and this Nation."

On Saturday last a Law was passed, ing One Hundred Thousand Pounds Service.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman dated April 18,

"A very unlucky Accident happened in this Neighbourhood. On Sunday last, David Miller, a Countryman, behind some Rocks near the Jenkins, about 18 Miles from the Country People going to two Men, painted and dressed on perceiving them, ran off in haste. The Neighbours being at this, went to Pattison's commanding Officer therewith Coleby Chew was ordered to Men; he soon fell upon their heels, and he had crossed the river, where he found a Beef, and Quarters taken off, and the Town Indian manner: About a Mile two Men at a Fire; he advanced Yards of them, and intended Prisoners, but one of his Soldiers him to the Men, who immediately hold of their Guns. Mr. Coleby, that some of his Party might lay upon them, and his Men followed effectually, that scarce one Bullet it was aimed at. The Perfidious Jacob Lane, killed one Cox, who, tho' mortally wounded, was not able to tell the Soldiers the way, and that Lane and himself had met with. They were befuddled so like Indians, even to that their most intimate Acquaintance distinguish them.

"It is not easy to assign a reason for those unhappy Persons great Reputation by their service in the Manner they did. As has been made by a Court of Honour, and that Lane and himself had met with. They were befuddled so like Indians, even to that their most intimate Acquaintance distinguish them.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

POST-MASTERS OF THE NEW

General Post-Office

WHEREAS the New Colonies on this Continent to be sent by Post for late Years so much increased by burthenome to the Ridiculous Salaries or Allowances on that Account; and it is in Office, which receives no Benefit of News-papers, should be a Carriage: And Whereas, the papers complain, that they are not paid for News-papers from